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JUDGE

# ALTON B. PARKER

*His Social  
Political and Judicial  
Relations to*

RACE TRACK GAMBLERS AND  
GAMBLING TRUST

IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

By OAKLEY SELLECK

56 West 93d Street, NEW YORK

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## MANAGERS and MANIPULATORS of JUDGE PARKER

David B. Hill, "Peanut Politician"  
—*The Public Press.*

William F. Sheehan, "An Unconscionable  
Political Blackleg"  
—*N. Y. Times, a Parker Organ.*

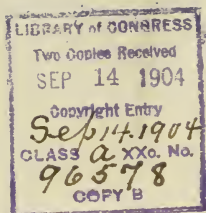
August Belmont, Head of the Race-  
Track Gambling Trust

De Lancy Nicoll, Attorney for the Pool-  
Sellers and Bookmakers at the Race-  
Tracks

Patrick McCarren, Ward Politician.  
Race-Horse Owner and Race-Track  
Gambler

## STATESMEN, EVERY ONE OF THEM

"Imperious Caesar, dead and turned to clay,  
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."



## EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

**I**S the Life Blood of Liberty and the Keystone that locks the gigantic arch of States that form the Republic. EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW is the vital living principle of our government and it means that you and I may legally do exactly what any other person or persons may legally do and not an atom more. A just government can go no further than this. BEFORE THE LAW is where Equality begins and ends, so far as governmental interference may go. Whenever the law steps in it must TOUCH US ALL EVENLY AND ALIKE. When invoked for purposes beyond the limitations of EQUALITY it becomes TYRANNY and OPPRESSION.

THIS IS TRUE

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# JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER

*His Social, Political and Judicial Relations to the Race-Track Gamblers and Gambling Trust in the State of New York.*

THE title of this booklet would indicate that Judge Parker is charged with being associated with, and possibly influenced by the race-track gamblers and the gambling trust in the State of New York. If you will read it through carefully, your opinion as to his *relations to, and interest in them*, is as good as that of any other person. The statements herein made are matters of record and can be easily verified. In forming a just opinion of Judge Parker as a public man who seeks to become President of this great Republic, it will be necessary to call to your attention his political and judicial acts (to a small extent), who his political friends and managers are, and the motives that prompt them so far as we are able to judge. This will compel us to glance backward to the two Democratic National Conventions previous to Judge Parker's nomination at St. Louis. We must estimate the value of his declarations, always keeping in mind *He is the beneficiary*, and therefore biased. I think you will find the chain of evidence linked together plainly, and the verdict I leave to you.

THE AUTHOR.

AT the recent Democratic National Convention, held at St. Louis, there was much confusion as to the issues that were to be presented through their platform. Nothing was absolutely known as to the views held by the principal candidate, Judge Alton B. Parker. It was known, however, that he had voted for the Free Coinage of Silver Dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 in the two previous campaigns and in the one of 1900 he contributed financially to the campaign fund. So far as the platform (*which is the creed of the party*) is concerned, it avoids mentioning gold and silver entirely. We know, however, that the Platform Committee were divided. Two-thirds of them were against the Gold Standard and one-third, the Eastern element, was for it. So we see a two-thirds majority in the Democratic party as represented in its convention at St. Louis, are opposed to the Gold Standard and compromised with the minority members by agreeing to say nothing about the standard of money in the platform.

John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in Congress, gives Almighty God the credit for upsetting the Democratic Party's Free Silver theories by supplying

enough gold to meet the needs of the world. He should have added, that the Almighty took especial care to see to it that the Democratic Party was kept out of power until he, the Almighty, could supply the necessary gold.

The Democratic Party in convention assembled at St. Louis said in a plank that was afterwards rejected that the enormous increase in the gold output of the world had settled the money issue and demonstrated their position as the correct one, that is, the need of a larger volume of metallic money. This statement appears plausible, sounds well, but it has one fatal defect,—IT IS NOT TRUE! What Judge Parker and the Democratic Party stood for and fought for in 1896 and again in 1900 was for a DEPRECIATED CHEAP FIFTY-CENT DOLLAR, and not for more metallic money. They knew if they knew anything about the subject—which is questionable—that the metallic money of the country would shrink instead of expand the moment free coinage of silver at 16-to-1 became a fact. Every gold dollar would disappear from circulation, as would also all the paper money in circulation that must be redeemed in gold, which amounts to several hundred millions. Such a contraction of the currency would have produced the greatest panic this country ever saw. If Judge

Parker and his party were honest and wanted more metallic money, why did they not propose to put 100 cents worth of silver in the silver dollar, which would have been about 32-to-1, but they proposed nothing of the sort! Such a law as the one they voted for would have cut in half the actual value (and buying power) of every dollar in *Bank deposits, Insurance*, and every obligation payable in money,—unless those obligations were stipulated to be paid in gold. It was an attempt through National legislation to cheat creditors of fifty cents on the dollar. I wish to make an illustration:

To-day we all know that it takes four pecks to make a bushel, and in any transaction where bushels are the standard, we know exactly how much we are to give or receive. Let us suppose Congress should enact a law making two pecks a bushel—it would be a legal bushel, just as legal as one of four pecks. Let's suppose I had engaged to take 10,000 bushels of wheat of you at a given time in the future and at \$1.00 per bushel. At the time of this transaction the standard of quantity to the bushel was four pecks, remember. Imagine Congress passes this law making two pecks a legal bushel—this happens between the time of our agreement and the time of delivery. Delivery time



comes and you tender me 10,000 bushels under the new standard of two pecks to the bushel. Congress, by passing this imaginary law, gave you the opportunity to deliver to me one-half the amount of wheat I contracted for, but exactly the full number of bushels, by cutting the standard in half. This is merely given as an illustration, for if such a law had been enacted the courts would undoubtedly have protected me in dealing with this commodity and I could have compelled the delivery of the four pecks to the bushel. BUT NOT SO WITH MONEY. Now we will put the shoe on the other foot. Imagine a Democratic President, the Free Silver 16-to-1 Law in operation, the time of delivery for this 10,000 bushels of wheat arrives; you make the delivery and I pay you \$10,000, BUT WHAT SORT OF DOLLARS? The dollar, like the bushel, has shrunk, *one in quantity, the other in value*, one being the *equivalent* of the other. By legislative enactment 50 cents worth of silver has been placed in a coin and stamped One Dollar, and as the coinage being unlimited, they would instantly have driven all the hundred-cent GOLD dollars and all the paper money that must be redeemed in gold out of circulation and we are compelled to accept them in full settlement. No other dollars would be in circulation and the paper money not

specified as redeemable in Gold would have exactly the purchasing power of the dollar that redeems it (Silver). This is what Alton B. Parker and the Democratic Party voted for and it is what the Republican Party voted against. Now honestly, which party was the sane and honest party? Don't be fooled for a moment in this matter. Judge Parker and his party may be scared so badly that he or they will not commit such a political crime, but they cannot be scared so badly they will not want to, if it's in them.

Now for the candidate nominated by the Democratic Party for President, Judge Alton B. Parker. He is the Presidential timber selected principally, I understand, because he was supposed to have no record of obliquity to live down. Not 10 per cent of the voters of his own state could have told who he was or what he was and probably not one per cent in the country at large before the present campaign was inaugurated. He was so little known. But since his nomination he has blossomed forth into the sunlight of publicity and we begin to learn something of him. Before he was nominated he wrapped himself in the silence of judicial dignity. His lofty position as chief justice of the Court of Appeals forbade him to meddle with politics. *I think we can find a totally*

*different reason for his silence.* Because we now know that when Judge Parker was a County Judge he became the campaign manager of David B. Hill for Governor and William F. Sheehan for Lieutenant-Governor. He had no conscientious scruples when wearing the ermine of judicial authority from entering into active political work and David B. Hill and William F. Sheehan were elected and at once Judge Parker *began to ascend Ambition's Ladder.* David B. Hill appointed him a Judge of the Supreme Court—a prompt reward for services rendered!

In the present instance, Judge Parker *dared not open his mouth.* No matter how entreated, it was absolutely essential to his success to remain dumb—WHY? The answer:—To have said “silver,” the probabilities are he could have been nominated. BUT HE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ELECTED. To have said “gold,” *he could not have been nominated.* And as Judge Parker was playing politics, he used his judicial ermine as a cloak to advance his own political fortunes. That's the way it appears to me. This, I think, explains Judge Parker's silence.

Now who are his political associates and backers? First and foremost stands out the same David B. Hill, who is repeatedly referred to in the public press

as "a peanut politician." Just let me give you a line of political history. "In 1891 Isaac H. Maynard *at Hill's command* stole the true election returns from the 15th Senate District of New York State and made the Legislature democratic. Having constrained a Democratic Governor to reward Maynard with a temporary appointment to the Court of Appeals, Hill resolved to make the reward permanent and nominated Maynard for the same place in 1893. The result is a landmark in the history of the State." The people, disgusted with Hill, Maynard and the gang, defeated Maynard by more than 100,000 votes and in 1894 they got a chance by their votes to tell Hill what they thought of him when he ran for Governor. He was defeated by an adverse majority of 156,108 votes—this was the answer of the voters to David B. Hill!

Now this same David B. Hill is the Political God-Father of Alton B. Parker. Judge Parker's rapid advancement on the Bench has been (largely) by appointment of David B. Hill, and Mr. Hill was head and front of the forces at St. Louis and worked with all his might to secure Judge Parker's nomination.

Then there is another gentleman by the name of William F. Sheehan, formerly of Buffalo, who was Lieutenant-

Governor with Hill. He was connected with this Maynard incident. Let's read what the "New York Times" (a Parker organ) said of William F. Sheehan in 1893:

"A man who has shown himself so unconscionable a 'political blackleg' that any claim upon public confidence on his part hereafter can only excite derision."

So much for William F. Sheehan!

Then there is also Senator Patrick McCarren of Brooklyn; he fought tooth and nail for his man and vouched for Judge Parker's availability, respectability and unquestioned honesty. Who is Senator McCarren—what is his business? I understand he is or was a cooper by trade. He's a ward politician I know; I also know he is a race-horse owner and a race-track gambler. I know that his partner was made deputy police commissioner for Brooklyn, and that he was compelled to resign or be removed by Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, through Commissioner McAdoo, and the reasons given by Murphy and McAdoo were that McCarren's partner stood for graft.

Judge Parker also has August Belmont, a plutocratic multi-millionaire banker, who handled the Cleveland Bond Deal which became almost a National Scandal. He is a Franchise Manipu-

lator, and the head of our great street railway system; beside his other enterprises, he is the CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE RACING COMMISSION. Possibly you would like to know what sort of a thing the State Racing Commission is. Well, it's a commission that secured a monopoly of racing running horses in the State of New York, and the race-tracks under its control received from the public in 1903 \$4,013,043.40 in 202 racing days, and most of it went to the stockholders of the race-tracks and the race-track gamblers.

These are the Big Four—the active workers and advisers and I presume personal friends of Judge Parker's. When we don't know much about a man and would like to, we try to discover who his associates are—WELL, HERE THEY ARE.

Judge Parker in 1896 and again in 1900 voted for William Jennings Bryan and for what he represented, and contributed \$2,500 to the Democratic Campaign Fund. If he believed then in Bryan's theories and that 50 cents' worth of silver stamped one dollar was the equal of a 100-cent gold dollar, what reasons have we to believe he has changed his mind? Oh, yes, I know he said so in his telegram, but he is not an unbiassed witness. If he had said the same thing before the Convention as-

sembled, or in the words of a Democratic senator (Tillman): "*Why the hell didn't he say so before he was nominated?*"—then we might believe he had recanted, but he waited until the Convention had nominated him, as the Convention had been led to believe by his representatives that he would stand on any platform that their wisdom might evolve. The Convention was in its last hours and anxious to adjourn; they were hunting around for a nominee for vice-president,—one of the common people, as the Democratic Party love to call them. About half the delegates had departed. Judge Parker had the Convention in a hole and he knew it. He furthermore knew that to win he must get the support of the gold standard Democratic voters of the State of New York and that he ABSOLUTELY MUST SAY GOLD RIGHT OUT LOUD IN MEETING. He waited until the last moment when the Convention couldn't backwater and then—*think of it—he bravely said "gold" out loud! We must remember* he had been reared in the school of politics by that past master of trickery, David B. Hill.

Now, honestly, do you believe Judge Parker could have been nominated if the Convention had known before it nominated him the stand that he would take on this gold question? REMEMBER,

two-thirds of the platform committee refused flatfootedly to sanction the gold standard plank. I do not think that any well-informed, evenly-balanced man will believe that he could have received the nomination. If not, then he secured it by a trick, and to secure any valuable thing by trick or device is to be—what? I leave you to fill in the term.

The platform emits a strong odor of dislike for the Trusts, and has selected Judge Parker, an absolutely new, untried and unknown man to the country and Democratic voters at large, and a \$40,000,000 member of the "common people" as the men to "bust 'em up!" These men stand for absolutely the reverse of what the Democratic Party have been claiming to want for years past. Judge Parker's decisions are notoriously favorable to corporations, and I wish to say and proclaim it as loudly as possible that Alton B. Parker has had the opportunity to destroy the meanest, most outrageous and unconstitutional trust ever formed. It has been protected by him as against the People of the State of New York. No language can be used that is too strong to apply to this iniquity. I say again, Judge Parker has had the opportunity to drive it out of business and destroy it entirely. Remember, he was the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.



Whenever a man makes a charge against another, no matter whether in the heat of a political campaign or not, he should be able to clearly prove his charge or confess himself a falsifier and make all the amends possible. I have made the charge that Judge Parker had an opportunity to crush and destroy the meanest monopoly, the most outrageous piece of class legislation, which is so baldly and flagrantly unconstitutional that a boy of twelve of average intelligence should be able to see it.

Now here is the story—also the evidence. We have in the State of New York what is called the State Racing Commission. It is composed of a few rich men, who have secured from the State Legislature an absolute despotic monopoly of racing running horses in this State. If we wish to hold a race meeting we must apply to this State Racing Commission; they are the fountain-head of authority and unlimited profit where we must go, and Judge Parker's friend and political backer, August Belmont, is Chairman of this Racing Commission. The State has handed over to him and a few other rich men, *the greatest dividend paying monopoly* among the *Trust monsters*, but this is only a starter. Racing running horses *would not* be a profitable game without the *gambling privileges*, so Mr. Belmont and his asso-

ciates determined to have them and they got them. The Constitution of the State of New York says on the subject of gambling:

"*Article 1, Section 9.* Nor shall any lottery nor sale of lottery tickets, POOL SELLING, BOOK-MAKING, or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State, and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the provisions of this Section."

This is perfectly plain. Anybody can understand it, it's not necessary to be a lawyer to grasp its meaning; IT PROHIBITS BOOK-MAKING AND POOL SELLING ANYWHERE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK; it does not say that *under certain conditions*, or that *certain men may*, or *inside a board fence surrounding a race-track*—it forbids it absolutely, unqualifiedly and in the most flat-footed manner.

Well, Messrs. Belmont and his sporty crowd received from the State Legislature, composed of Republicans and Democrats alike, and signed by a Republican Governor (Levi P. Morton), a gift of the gambling privileges and made them exclusively theirs. Governor Morton said his reason for signing the bill was that it seemed impossible to prevent book-making and pool-selling, and pos-

sibly its evil effects might be minimized by confining it to the race-tracks. Governor Morton cannot be charged truthfully with any personal motive, as he is not an owner of race-horses nor an associate, either political or social, of race-track gamblers.

Messrs. Belmont and associates knew the opportunities as a money maker that lay in this law, for it made it a FELONY to sell pools anywhere in New York State outside a race-track fence controlled by him, but no penalty is attached to selling pools inside his fence. If you or I should attempt to sell pools on horse-races anywhere else in this State outside of his fence, or a fence surrounding some of the race-tracks controlled by him as Chairman of the Racing Committee, we are liable to go to State Prison as felons if we are caught at it. **HOW IS THIS FOR KILLING OFF BUSINESS RIVALS?** *Now here is where their graft comes in.* To sell pools at the race-track each pool seller of the first class must purchase each day fifty \$2 tickets, which means One Hundred Dollars. This goes to the Racing Association, and for this he is permitted to sell pools in a building erected near the Grand Stand and for the express purpose of gambling. The number of pool sellers varies, but the rake-off to the Racing Association amounts to from Ten to Twenty Thou-

sand Dollars for each afternoon's racing. How is this for a monopoly of a good thing?

We are all familiar with the charge that the city pool-rooms pay the police for the privilege of disobeying the law. We call this graft, and it is the irony of fate that makes the police act as a whipper-in, as it were, closing up the poolrooms and losing their graft merely to have the money go to the race-track owners. Now where do we, the public who pay the taxes, come in? We pay about \$10,000,000 per year to support a police force and District Attorney's office, and *the Belmont crowd use them most of their time to hunt down outside competitors in their gambling game.* Did you ever see anything slicker? Talk about the Oil Trust, the Meat Trust, and all the other so-called trusts—they're not in it for a minute with Belmont and his bunch of grafters. You see it amounts to the tidy little sum of over Four Million Dollars in 202 racing days AND NOBODY CAN PLAY THE GAME BUT THEM!

From the foregoing statements the reader has a pretty fair idea of this gambling game and how it's manipulated. Now, let's follow the case of the People of the State of New York against Leon Staedeker and Samuel Staedeker, arrested for keeping and operating a

pool-room in New York City. They were tried and convicted and their case carried to the Court of Appeals where we will now take their case.

It was argued by John R. Dos Passos and Benjamin Steinhardt, and before Judge Alton B. Parker. Every constitutional phase of it was argued. I quote herewith a few passages:

"It is class legislation, it creates a class of persons who enjoy the immunities of the racetrack; then, second, it singles out another class of persons whom it severely punishes for the same acts."

"The bookmakers here ply their occupation with impunity by paying royal license fees."

"In our Democracy the leading fundamental principle of government is EQUALITY. No man or class is the law either in rights, duties, remedies or punishments. We have all the same rights, the same duties, the same remedies for the invasion of rights and the same punishment is inflicted for the same offenses."

"The distinctive and characteristic feature of the American system is EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW. Our government was the first in the history of the world instituted upon the basis of civic equality and equal laws." President Benjamin Harrison returned

to the United States Senate a bill, passed by that body, with a communication worded as follows:

“To the Senate: I return WITHOUT my approval the bill (S. 3830) to prohibit book-making of any kind and pool-selling in the District of Columbia for the purpose of gaming. My objection to the bill is that it does not prohibit book-making and pool-selling, but, on the contrary, especially saves from the operations of its prohibitions and penalties the Washington Jockey Club Race-tracks, no less than one mile in length, etc. If this form of gambling is to be prohibited, as I think it should be, the penalty should include ALL PERSONS AND ALL PLACES.

“BENJAMIN HARRISON.

“Executive Mansion,

“Oct. 1st, 1900.”

In New York State we have, as I have quoted, a constitutional prohibition without the slightest qualification, forbidding all forms of gambling. Judge Parker must know of its flagrant violation, which is as common talk almost as to say Good-morning.

I wish to make one farther quotation. Mr. Justice Field, at the United States Supreme Court, says:

“We cannot shut our eyes to matters of public notoriety and general

cognizance when we take our seats on the Bench. We are not struck with blindness and forbidden to know as judges what we see as men."

Every phase of this constitutional question was argued before Judge Parker, and when he handed down his decision he avoided the matter entirely; he dismissed the indictment and conviction of the Staedekers upon a FLAW in the indictment. No argument, no appeal for a constitutional decision availed, Judge Parker was DUMB. If he wished to invoke the trickery of the law, he was within his judicial privilege in avoiding such a decision; as the indictment was undoubtedly faulty Judge Parker was within his right in choosing to select a faulty indictment to pass upon instead of the constitutionality of the law and *I do not base my argument upon that ground*, but upon the broad ground that he, as a *patriotic, broad-minded judge* had a duty to perform, and that duty was to declare ALL MEN ARE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW, and wipe from the statute book one of the most disgraceful laws ever enacted by civilized people. For it CREATED A CLASS OF PREFERRED CITIZENS, which is unquestionably unconstitutional. It was his duty to see to it that exact equality before the law should be maintained among all the citizens of this State. We look to him, he was our

Chief Justice, our highest judicial authority.

Legislatures frequently pass laws that are subject to question and if they deviate from the constitutional prohibitions our courts set them aside, but here is a flagrant case where Judge Parker refused to do so. If we ask why he did not, we must look for a motive, and the only one in sight and the one that possesses strong probability is the fact that his personal and political associates are among the gamblers who profit by this game.

Probably such a decision would not have stopped horse-racing in this State, but it would have deprived his friends of an enormously profitable monopoly, for it must be remembered that in 1903 its receipts were over \$4,000,000 in 202 racing days. The inception of the law is criminal and utterly foreign to our principles of government. Alton B. Parker could have removed the stain of this class legislation, gambling monopoly and prison-breeding iniquity from this State. Why did he avoid doing so? There is one answer and a logical one—to have done his duty was to strike his friends and political workers a body-blow in their most sensitive spot—their pocket-books. If he had done so, would they have worked for his nomination for President? Would August Belmont,



Chairman of the State Racing Commission, and head of this gambling trust, race-track and race-horse owner, have worked for Alton B. Parker's nomination? Would Senator Patrick McCarran, race-horse owner and race-track gambler, have been favorable? Does anybody credit David B. Hill, the "peanut politician," with high or lofty motives? And whoever heard a word about William F. Sheehan except as he has been called in the public press "an unconscionable political blackleg" and "manipulator in ward politics in Buffalo," who was in the game for what there was to be gotten out of it! These were Judge Parker's close friends and advisers before and during the time of his nomination and to whom he is indebted for said nomination and, if elected, these are the men to whom he is indebted. How would he pay the debt?

As a side-light on Judge Parker's leanings and inclinations as between corporations and private individuals, it may be interesting to note the case of Miss Abigail Roberson, of Rochester, N. Y. Miss Roberson I understand to be a young woman of exceptional beauty; her good looks attracted the attention of a rich milling concern, who secured a photograph of her and used it for advertising purposes without her consent. She protested and brought suit, and procured

a judgment. This rich corporation carried the case to a higher court—the Appellate division—and again Miss Roberson received the unanimous verdict of all the judges in her favor. Again this corporation carried the case to a still higher court, the Court of Appeals, and Judge Alton B. Parker wrote the opinion DENYING any rights to Miss Roberson as against this rich corporation. Please remember every judge in the courts below Judge Parker and some of his associates in the Court of Appeals recognized Miss Roberson's absolute right to privacy in her own personality and that no corporation could use it without her consent. But Judge Parker has said to the contrary. This may apply to any family, no matter how privately they live. If there be a member of the family that is of exceptional beauty any concern may get a snapshot photograph and publish it on any old thing and no redress, so says Judge Parker. Your pocket-book and its contents are yours, but not the privacy of your home. Judge Alton B. Parker has said so and he is the candidate of the Democratic party for President. He is to protect the rights of the people against rich and grasping corporations! Thus serious affairs become farcical. Since this decision of Judge Parker our legislature has passed a stringent law protecting our personal

rights which no judge can dodge or evade, no matter how favorably he may be inclined toward rich corporations.

Judge Parker has another corporation lawyer who is Vice-Chairman of the National Executive Committee that is directing his campaign, Mr. De Lancy Nicoll. Mr. Nicoll is the attorney for the Metropolitan Turf Association. This Association is composed exclusively of the book-makers and pool-sellers who operate at the race-tracks and pay \$100 per day GRAFT to the race-track owners for the privilege of gambling. These book-makers sometimes get into litigation; people try to recover their lost money and bring suit, and a powerful lawyer at court and in their pay is a good business precaution. Mr. Nicoll will be found working strenuously for Judge Parker.

Let's enumerate them. There is Judge Alton B. Parker, who got his nomination in a very questionable manner. There is David B. Hill, "the peanut politician"; William F. Sheehan, "a political black-leg"; August Belmont, Chairman of the State Racing Commission and member of the Executive Committee for Judge Parker, and the real power behind the throne; Patrick McCarren, race-horse owner and race-track gambler, Chairman of the State Executive Committee; De Lancy Nicoll, Vice-Chairman of the Na-

tional Committee and attorney for the book-makers who sell pools at the race-tracks, all working for the election of Alton B. Parker to the presidency of this great country. These are the principals in this undertaking; they are the men who have managed and manipulated him,—WHY? Alton B. Parker was Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, he was the man who could have spoiled their GRAFT but didn't. Now, honestly, do we find anything worthy of respectful consideration among this assortment of statesmen? Against this combination stands out bold and clear, THEODORE ROOSEVELT—an American man, who from his youth has been in the public eye, a writer of ability, a member of the New York Assembly, member of the Civil Service Commission, New York Police Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, resigned to command a regiment at the front, returned and was elected Governor of New York State, elected Vice-President, and, through the shocking death of President McKinley, he became President.

In every phase of his public life THEODORE ROOSEVELT has been a credit to the country he represents. His associates are among the nation's most distinguished and gifted men—WHAT A CONTRAST! The verdict is with us—THE VOTERS.



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